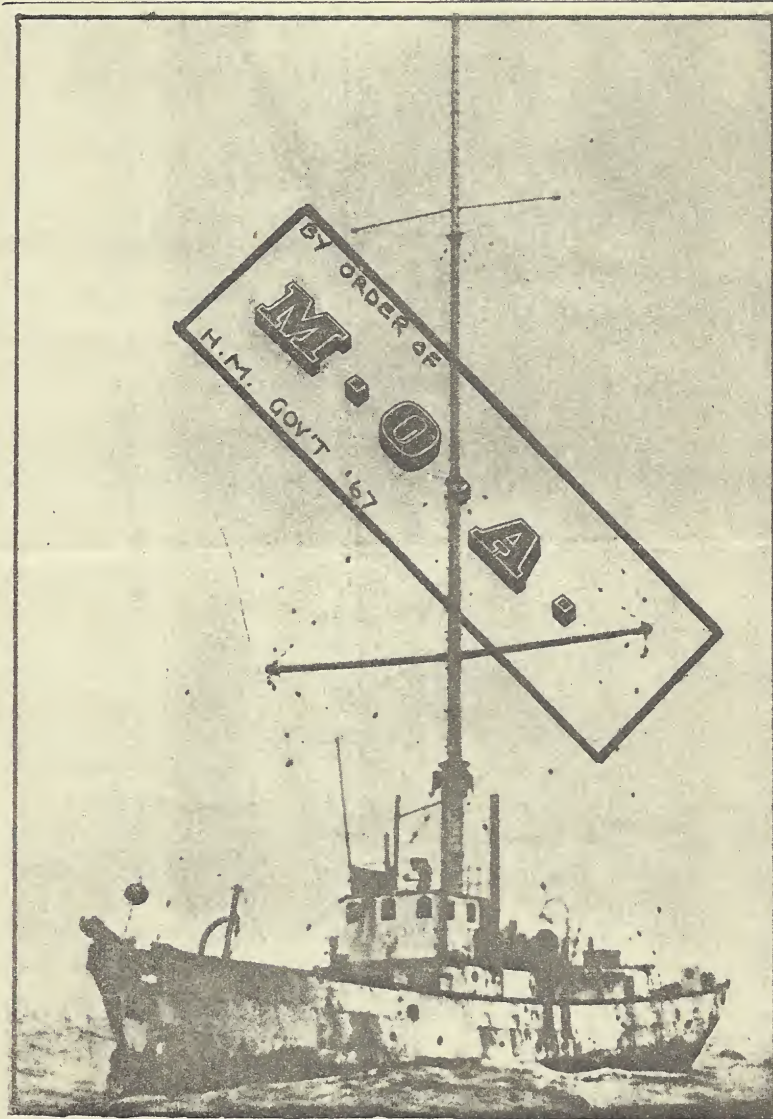


NO:15

AUGUST 77

'free radio focus'



"Marine Etc., Broadcasting Offences act 1967" 10 YEARS ON, a special feature.

2. tree radio TOCUS

No.15, August 1977.15n+sae or 3IRC's;
13, The Chase, Crawley, West Sussex, RH10-6HW, England.; Editor: Mark Dezzani.

Times=GMT(BST/GET minus 1hr.) Freq's=kHz.

focus new/reel

Caroline/Mi-Amigo news. On Thursday August 4th, it was announced during normal morning transmissions that the radio ship "Mi-Amigo" had sprung a leak & was taking on water. Transmissions continued though with continuous music through till the afternoon when the generators failed due to the intake of sea water. Contact was made in the morning on VHF with North Foreland Radio and the situation was explained. North Kent Police boats were sent out to assist, meanwhile the Mi-Amigo's level in the water was getting lower & so the inflatable life rafts were released. An attempt was made to trace the leak, the floorboards in the generator room were removed and water was found here entering the ship. It was thought the leak had been found and the pumps were put into action. When most of the water had been cleared it was found that the water hadn't been coming through a leak but was originating from an intake pipe, bringing in sea water to cool the generators. The pipe had developed a sizable leak. The pipe was eventually plugged, the authorities informed and the generators were once more started & transmissions on 319m resumed at 19.00. The days happenings were explained in-between records in English & Dutch. The programmes continued until 23.00 when transmissions ceased until 05.00, for a clean up, when Caroline & Radio Mi-Amigo returned.

On the 5/7/77 Caroline changed frequency once again, from the almost unusable channel of 953 (due to night time heterodynes) to the superior 962 channel, 312m. Despite this channel being used by a Finnish and a low power French station in Paris as well as by several British University stations using the inductive loop system of transmitting & minute powers, reception at night is very much better, the signal is also stronger although 10kW is still used as was on 953. On smaller receivers some splatter (sideband interference) is experienced from a high power German station on the adjacent channel of 971, (their transmitter power is 300kW), although this is negligible compared to the night-time interference on 953.

Radio Mi-Amigo has also been on the move! On 23/7 RMA terminated transmissions on 1562, 192m after seven months on this channel. To facilitate work on Mi-Amigo's 50kW tx, to retune it to the new frequency, Mi-Amigo & Caroline were off the air all day on Sunday 24/7. Caroline returned as usual on 25/7 & on the same day on the new channel of 212m, 1412 Mi-Amigo returned at 11.00 after a few hours of tests. The change was made due to poor reception in a lot of the Benelux, partially due to interference from the high power transmitter at Beromunster in Switzerland, also on 1562. As yet FRF haven't received any reports from the Benelux countries to say if reception has been improved.

It is now definite that the Atlantis hoax reported in FRF14 was originating from the Mi-Amigo & was reported to be the work of Mark Jacobs. Meanwhile Mark Jacobs, Frank Van der Mast & other RMA DJs have been doing rather good shows on Caroline between 20.00 & 23.00 to fill in for the Caroline DJs due to the lack of Caroline DJs presently onboard.

Mebo II news. From the 24/6 the non-stop pop music test transmissions on 6205kHz were interrupted several times with old RNI jingles. Also on 28/6 a programme of non stop music was interrupted at 16.30 when an identification was given as "The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah Broadcasting Corporation!" After that a programme in English proceeded & included a news bulletin from 16.30-16.44, a programme summary at 17.27 & a news bulletin followed by a press review from 17.30-17.35. At 17.45 the transmitter went off the air, returning at 17.56 with continuous music. A time check was given at 17.27 saying, "The time in Tripoli is 17.27!"

In FRF14 it was stated that the tests in the 48mb had moved to 6210,
Continued Opposite.....

Focus Newsreel...Continued....

Mebo II news ctd.... but after reports of CW & RTTY interference the frequency was changed back to the crowded 6205 channel. According to an article in Record Mirror the Mebo can be contacted by writing to; LJB, 20 Hanway Street, London W1, UK. A full English service on short wave, under the name of "Radio Nova Int'" is expected to start at the end of August. Meanwhile tests on the 31mb channel of 9810 have been terminated due to interference with Radio Moscow's domestic service on the same frequency. Meanwhile a new frequency is being researched into.

Caroline appeal. The on-air appeals for financial support from listeners during Radio Caroline programmes (as reported in FRF14) ceased when the next tender arrived with supplies & a fresh crew. It also probably bought orders from the Caroline boss(es) to stop the appeals.

FORP member stations. A number of new landbased free radio stations have joined the FORP/FRF in the past month, they are; Galaxy R. a new station in the Midlands on 215m; R. Mi-Amigo (original name!) on 95.5MHz VHF/FM in the North West; Kountryside R. (Big K) on 235m, 1277kHz in S.E. England; Solid State R. a new medium wave station in Dublin & Star R. a new VHF/FM station on 93MHz with 10-15w also from Dublin. All these stations use the FORP/FRF address which is; 13, The Chase, Crawley, Sussex, England. Other member stations are: -SW, R. Zodiac Int', (Wonderful) R. Luckey Star (WRLS), R. Nemesis Int', Radio Dynamite & Tower R.... On NW, Nothern Music R., R. City Dublin, Capitol R. Dublin, Weekend Music R. (also FM).

Shortwave Landbased News;... Radio Sunshine the short wave station from London has terminated tests on 9360 using their 90watt transmitter, due to a lack of response. Tests though may soon be made on the 7.3MHz band on which both R. Solent City Int' & Britain R. Int' have previously tested with fair results. FRF would like to suggest to stations the possibility of making tests around 5.9MHz & even lower, e.g. around the 75m amateur & broadcast bands (not actually in them of course). These frequencies have the advantage of being usable for longer periods than the 48mb as from as early as 13.00 in winter, the 48mb is covered in noise & is unusable.....

...The landbased R. Northsea Int' have been announcing a power of 2kw lately on 6256kHz. They also claim that a new 5kw transmitter will come into use on 48metres soon while the 2kw transmitter is used simultaneously in the 31mb!! FRF questions the authenticity of these claims though!... Forp/frf member station Tower Radio now have their new controversial QSL cards which will be sent to all those sending correct reception reports & return postage to them, meanwhile we bring you a sneak preview, see page 7!!.....

...Meanwhile, Tower broadcast every 2nd Sunday of the month with djs, Dave Cone & Roger St. John (both ex-ABC England) & Freddie Archer. A DX programme is also in the pipeline. Power is 120watts, as yet they haven't a fixed frequency although they welcome suggestions..... Time Radio who won the QSL section of the FRF/FRW poll two years running were heard with transmissions on two consecutive Sundays (26/6 & 3/7) on 6235, until then they hadn't been on the air for a long while..... Scandinavian News..... Radio Omega who were reported in FRF14 with two addresses have suspended transmissions until September when they hope to return with improved programming. Meanwhile, out of the two addresses printed last month the following one is correct; Haardstrasse 62, D-4300 Essen 11, West Germany..... News of two "Proposed"

Scandinavian stations to start soon, Radio Viking with 50w, (freq' unknown), & Radio Teknum on 6226 using the following address; Gamla Norrvagen 67, 35243 Vaxjo, Sweden..... The former Scandinavian station, R. North Int' are to return to the air soon under the name of Radio Galaxy, the station haven't their own transmitter at the moment & so programmes will be relayed via another European landbased station currently on the air regularly. Their address is; PO Box 46, N-6650 Surnadal, Norway. Their manager is Mark Link & the DJ, Dave Henry!..... Radio Sombrero heard last year on 6202 are reported at the moment to be obtaining a new transmitter. They broadcast Latin American music. Address as R. Galaxy... Meanwhile a Scandinavian based organisation, DDXLK, (Dansk DX Lytter Klub) have a comprehensive list of SW pirates available for 2IRCs from; PO Box 392, DK-8100 Aarhus C, Denmark..... Thouroughly recommended by FRF!!..... Focus Newsreel continued on page 10!.

LANDBASED LONDON...

A History of London's Landbased Pirates by 'Ed' of R.Celebration..Pt.3.

....During the Autumn of 1974 due to intense Post Office/Home Office, (HomO) activity, and acute staffing difficulties Radios Jackie & Concord are almost forced to closedown completely. So an emergency situation was declared, and pirate leaders met for the first time to discuss the possibility of co-operation. Big plans for a massive 50 hour, continuous week-end network to cover the London service area were announced with the following stations involved; -Kaleidoscope, Jackie, Concord, Dynamite, WFRL, SRE, LBMS, Aphrodite & Frisby.

The network was to operate from Friday evenings from about 10pm & carry through continuously to late Sunday evening at 8pm approx. all on 227m, 1331kHz, medium wave, with each station having between about 6 and 12 hours of programming on pre-determined time slots. The net was to be called the, "Free Broadcasting Union", (FBU) & plans for a common staffing and transport system were drawn up, together with designs for common transmitting & studio equipment. After some weeks however, this already began to dissolve, with certain stations pulling out before the net got off the ground. Eventually after various disagreements etc., only about two or three stations remained, and they considered it not worthwhile carrying on, and by Christmas '74 the entire idea was dropped. This left Jackie, for the first time ever, off the air for a considerable period of time.

Despite all this, certain stations continued. Concord could still be heard on a fairly regular basis, and WFRL, after a short break of a few weeks, returned with extended programming every Thursday & Sunday evening from 10pm-1am. However this was not to last very long into 1975.

At the beginning of '75 a new station began broadcasting, N.S.R. (North Surrey Radio). This was a combination of City & LMR staff together with a few people from Invicta, Jackie, Kaleidoscope, etc.. NSR was a Bank Holiday only broadcaster though.

In the late Spring, early Summer of '75, Concord was forced, due to various pressures to almost close entirely, this followed an extremely successful period for Concord in terms of publicity & popularity etc., since, activity from Concord has never attained the regularity of transmissions then, (see newspaper cutting opposite for details of the raid..) Early in '75, WFRL also terminated its evening broadcasts, this time in favour of all day transmissions on Sundays, not many of these were heard however, & the station has since ceased operating. Throughout '75, the NSR team achieved many successful bank holiday broadcasts with "London Stereo" being the name of an organisation which operated a network through which any station could run a stereo fm service, and once again, all the old favourites of by gone years could be heard like, Jennifer, London Underground & Aquarius, along with many others, as well as NSR of course. Transmissions were highly professional & went out on medium & short waves & VHF simultaneously, the VHF channel being in stereo (an idea initiated by Invicta, the first land based alternative station to operate in stereo.) By late '75, London Stereo & its associated stations had disappeared.

By the summer of '75 transmissions were once again heard on 227m, these were tests from Radio Jackie, & shortly afterwards regular broadcasts recommenced, at first from 11am-2pm, and then from 10am-2pm. Kaleidoscope meanwhile were still doing regular broadcasts with additional long, high power transmissions on bank holidays. Radio Invicta at this time was also experimenting with medium wave relays which proved moderately successful.

On the VHF scene, the summer of '75 saw the revival of an old station, Radio Free London (whose staff had since been involved with R. Tracy) only this time they broadcast on Saturday nights on VHF between 8-12pm on 92.4MHz, hence re-introducing regular broadcasting on the VHF band, back into London, RFL continued for quite some time successfully, but then became rather erratic, and finally they vanished altogether!.....

Continued opposite.....

F.B.U. N.S.R. R.F.L. W.F.R.L. L.M.R.

GPO raids a pirate radio

by ROSALIND MORRIS

FIFTEEN policemen and six members of the Post Office Investigation Squad raided a flat in Camden Town early yesterday and took away equipment being used for pirate radio broadcasts. Nine people were interviewed by police and one man was charged.

The pirate station, Radio Concord, has been broadcasting every Friday evening for the last four years on 225 metres medium wave. Using a different location in London for transmissions each week, Radio Concord broadcasts pop and folk music, poems, stories and news. The station has been raided several times by police and during yesterday's raid and another a week ago transmitters, records and recording equipment were removed.

Under the Wireless Telegraphy Acts (1949 and 1967) it is illegal to broadcast without a licence and the Post Office has the power to obtain search warrants and to seize equipment it believes is being used for illegal broadcasts.

A spokesman for Radio Concord said yesterday that the station was intended to provide an alternative to the BBC and commercial stations. 'We want the licensing system to be changed to allow a lot of local radio stations which are not connected with current commercial and BBC monopolies,' he said.

'We are going to do our utmost to get back on the air.'

Landbased London(Pt.3)..Continued.....

Left;A cutting from the "Sunday Observer",20/4/75.....

...In the autumn of '75,infact only a few weeks after Free London ceased operating,another completely new station commenced operations,again on Saturday evenings from 8-12pm & on 92.4MHz.This was Sun Radio,operated by some people previously connected with London Stereo, plus a few others.This station only lasted a couple of months and again the VHF bands fell silent,if only temporarily.

Late in '75 a new station opened up on Friday nights between 12 & sometimes 11pm -3am on 227m medium wave, called London Music Radio.This was the old VHF broadcaster & was nothing to do with the 389m bank holiday operator of the same name.Included in LMR's programmes were mad comedy sketches!Additionally another brand new station had come into being,City Sounds,with ex-Sun, London Stereo & Invicta personel.They transmitted every other Sunday on 239m between 10am & 3pm,this only lasted a few weeks when the service was transferred to VHF on Friday nights,8-11pm on 96.6MHz.,but this was sporadic & short lived.By Christmas '75 both LMR & City Sounds had unfortunately closed down.This now left just Jackie & Kaleidoscope on weekly,Invicta on Bank Holidays & a small sporadic station on throughout '75,Big Noise! (On 270m).LTIR had also made one or two tests with a view to restarting,but nothing came of this.

Early in 1976,Kaleidoscope changed frequency to 1358 kHz(222m),announced as 226!Programme hours were now from 10am to only 2pm & sometimes even 1pm.Shortly after this,several people for various reasons decided to leave Kaleidoscope,and the station began to decline in proffesionalism.Rather than lower their standards Kaleidoscope decided to terminate it's service to London,and thus in February they left the air,never to be heard again.

This left Jackie alone,broadcasting every Sunday on 1331kHz,227m from 10am-2pm.However,the week after Kaleidoscope had closed down,222m was far from silent,London Music Radio,the previous 389m bank holiday station had returned announcing that regular Sunday 11am-2pm transmissions would commence as from that

week,Invicta staff were among those presenting the quite proffesional programmes.A couple of months after starting,programme hours were extended to 10am-2pm.By the summer of '76 Radio Jackie had also increased their programming by two hours to 10am-4pm and they were also making tests with VHF transmissions on Saturday nights from 10pm-12pm and regular VHF programmes were soon to follow.On Friday nights between 9-11pm tests were made by LMR and shortly afterwards programmes of a more specialist nature were transferred to VHF establishing a regular programme on Friday evenings,the LTIR for the time being had been re-established on 94.4MHz VHF. Radio Invicta meanwhile still continued their bank holiday broadcasts into '76,but R.Big Noise which had been previously quite active was heard no more following a raid in late '76...Here's a typical alternative listening guide for late summer '76...MW.Sundays:R.Jackie,10am-4pm,227m...LMR,222m,10am-2pm...;VHF.Fridays:LMR,9-11pm,94.4MHz..Sats:R.Jackie,10-12pm,94.4MHz.(Both LTIR)..Bank Holidays:R.Invicta,10am-6pm & 10pm-12pm on 92.4MHz in stereo,+ other stations mentioned with extended programming!.....
Next month:Part 4.(The final part)so far in 1977!.....

10 Years Of The MOA-OFFSHORE RADIO BADGES..Each badge depicts an offshore station with a picture of the ship/fort from which it transmitted.3 colour,50mm diameter.15p each,4 for 45p+sae.FRS6-Big L;FRS7-Scotland;FRS8-Essex/BBMS;FRS9-KING,Invicta,390:Write to;-FRS,Box 123,Reading,Berks,UK...

LOGBOOK. 6

Key; E=English/England. D=Dutch/Holland. G=German/West Germany. Eg=East Germany. De=Denmark. P=Pop. A=Album tracks. T=Traditional music. DX=DX/FR news. L=Letters. Te=Test. F=France. O=Oldies. Fo=Format. WL=Where logged. S=Soul mx.

Station**Date***Freq***Time, GMT**S:I:N:F:O:**Fo*****WL*****

1) R. Northsea Int(LB)	26/6	6256	08.40	5;5;5;4;4-5	E/P,S	E
2) R. Mammouth	26/6	6205	09.30	2;3;3;2;2	E,D/P	Eg
3) R. Corsair	26/6	6270	09.40	2;4;4;3;2	E/P,A	E
4) R. Valleri	26/6	6203	09.50	2;3;4;3;2	E/P	E
5) Britain R. Int'	26/6	6220	10.14	3;4;4;4;3	E/O	E
6) R. Luckey Star	26/6	6280	10.20	4;4;3;4;4	E/P	Eg
7) R. Sunshine	26/6	6235	10.35	3;3;4;4;3	E/P	E
8) R. Verona	26/6	6270	11.30	3;4;3;3;3	E,D/P,T	Eg
9) Time R. Int'	26/6	6235	11.35	3;3;3;3;3	E/P,O	E
10) R. N.I. (LB)	3/7	6256	08.50	3;4;4;3;3	E/P,S	E
11) R. Corsair Int'	3/7	6245	08.57	3;4;3;3;3	E/Son	E
12) Radio Mammouth	3/7	6205	09.05	3;3;4;4;3	E,D/P	E
13) R. Sunshine	3/7	6235	09.30	3;3;4;4;3	E/P	E
14) R. Valleri	3/7	6203	09.35	2;4;3;2;2	E/P	E
15) R. Sylvania	3/7	6236	09.35	2;3;3;2;2	Fi/P	E
16) ABC England	3/7	6270	10.00	4;4;4;4;4	E/DX	E
17) Time R. Int'	3/7	6235	10.45	3;4;4;3;3	E/O	E
18) ABC England	3/7	6220	11.15	4;4;4;4;4	E/O	E
19) R. Iris Int'	3/7	6205	11.18	3;4;3;3;3	E/P	E
20) R. London Int'	3/7	6250	12.45	2;3;2;3;2	E/A	E
21) R. Corsair	9/7	6270	11.35	2;3;3;3;2	E/A	E
22) Tower Radio	10/7	6265	08.25	3;4;4;3;3	E/P	G
23) R. Benelux	10/7	6235	09.00	3;3;3;3;3	E,G/A	G
24) R. Valleri	10/7	6202	09.15	3;3;3;3;2	E/P	E
25) R. Corsair	10/7	6240	09.55	2;2;3;2;2	E/A	E
26) Britain R. Int'	10/7	6220	10.05	2;2;2;2;2	E/O	E
27) R. Sunshine	10/7	6205	11.05	2;3;3;2;2	E/P	E
28) Skyport R.	10/7	6260	11.15	4;5;4;4;4	E/A	E
29) R. Maniac	10/7	6240	11.30	4;4;4;4;4	E/A	E
30) R. Solent City Int'	10/7	6280	12.13	5;4;3;4;4	E/P	E
31) R. N.I. (LB)	10/7	6207	13.05	3;3;3;3;3	E/P	G
32) R. Sunshine	16/7	6205	12.20	2;3;4;3;3	E/P	E
33) R. Valleri	17/7	6203	09.20	2;3;4;3;2	E/O	E
34) R. Mammouth	17/7	6280a	09.30	3;3;3;3;3	D/P	G
35) R. Sunshine	17/7	6235	10.00	2;3;3;2;2	E/P	De
36) Britain R. Int'	17/7	6220	10.20	2;4;3;3;2	E/P	De
37) European Music R.	17/7	6265	10.25	2;4;4;4;3	E/P,O	E
38) R. Verona	17/7	6240	11.20	3;3;3;3;3	E,D/P	E
39) Skyport R.	17/7	6260	11.55	2;4;3;3;2	E/A,P	G
40) R. Luckey Star	17/7	6222	15.15	3;3;4;4;3	E/O	E
41) R. Luckey Star	17/7	6260	15.43	5;4;4;4;4	E/O	E
42) R. Valleri	24/7	6203	09.29	2;4;3;3;2	E/P	E
43) R. Mammoth	24/7	6282	09.32	4;4;4;4;4	D,E/P	E
44) Skyport R.	24/7	6260	09.55	3;4;3;3;3	E/A	E
45) R. Sunshine	24/7	6235	10.10	2;3;4;3;2	E/P	Eg
46) R. Verona	24/7	6240	10.15	2;3;3;3;2	E,D/P	Eg
47) R. Solent City	31/7	6280	09.00	5;4;4;4;4	E/O,P,Dx	E
48) R. Sunshine	31/7	6235	09.30	3;3;3;3;3	E/P,L	E
49) Skyport R.	31/7	6260	10.00	3;3;3;3;3	E/A,L	E

As you can see, Logbook is back in it's normal form this month but with one slight modification, only Short Wave pirates are listed! MW pirates will be in the MW News section of "Focus Newsreel". Addresses are opposite.
Deadline date for FRF16's Logbook; Thursday September 1st.

Radio Review mag': In no.2 out now, Beacon R., R. Tees, Voice of Peace, TWR, R. Nova + Pt.2 of "Peter the Sailor". Albums to be won + radio offers. 20p+ large sae from; 44, Tweed Road, Redcar, Cleveland, England.

Addresses; 1, 10, 23, 31) PO Box 41, Dedemsvaart, 7700AA, NL.: 2, 12, 34, 43) PO Box 218, Almelo 7900(Ov.), NL.: 3, 4, 11, 14, 20, 21, 24, 25, 28, 33, 39, 42, 44, 49) 134, Eastworth Road, Chertsey, Surrey, KT16 8DT, UK.: 5, 7, 13, 26, 27, 30, 32, 35, 36, 37, 45, 47, 48) Kent Place, Norwell, Newark, Notts., UK.: 6, 22, 40, 41) 13, The Chase, Crawley, Sussex, England.: 8, 38, 46) PO Box 81, Vroomshoop 7680AB, NL.: 9, 17) PO Box 2061, Eindhoven, NL.: 15) PO Box 50, Oude Pekela (Gr.), N.E. NL.: 16, 18) 42, Arran Close, Cambridge, UK.: 19) PO Box 2036, Amsterdam NL.: 29) c/o Mr. E. Ryan, Thrifts Hall Farm, Theydon Bois, Essex, UK.: *****

Q.S.L.

Station.	Contents.	Days for reply.	(Out of 5.) Rating.	Key; QSL=Proper QSL card..Sh=Photocopied QSL sheet..I=Info' sheet..S=Sticker.. L=Personal letter/reply. Ph=Photographs..Re= Recordings.....
ABC England.	QSL, L, I, DX.	24-25	3-3½	
Britain R.I.	QSL, L, I, S.	18-263	4-0½	
Celebration.	QSL, L.	5	3	
Corsair.	L, I.	14-27	1-2	
E.M.R.	QSL, Ph, Re.	10-28	3	
REI/ABC Gmy.	Sh, L, I, Re.	17	3	
R.Maniac.	QSL, L, I, S.	9-19	4	
R.N.I. (LB).	Sh, QSL, L.	53	1	+++++
R.Omega.	QSL.	9	?	
R.Solent City.	QSL, L, I, Ph.	16	4	
R.Sunshine.	QSL, L, S, I.	20-33	3-3½	
R.Sylvania.	Sh.	17	?	
Tower R.	L.	9	?	
R.Zodiac I.	QSL, L, I, S.	15	4	

If you have any attractive free radio QSL cards please contact the editor for lending it. All cards will be returned.

QSL OF THE MONTH. TOWER RADIO's brand new card!

+++++

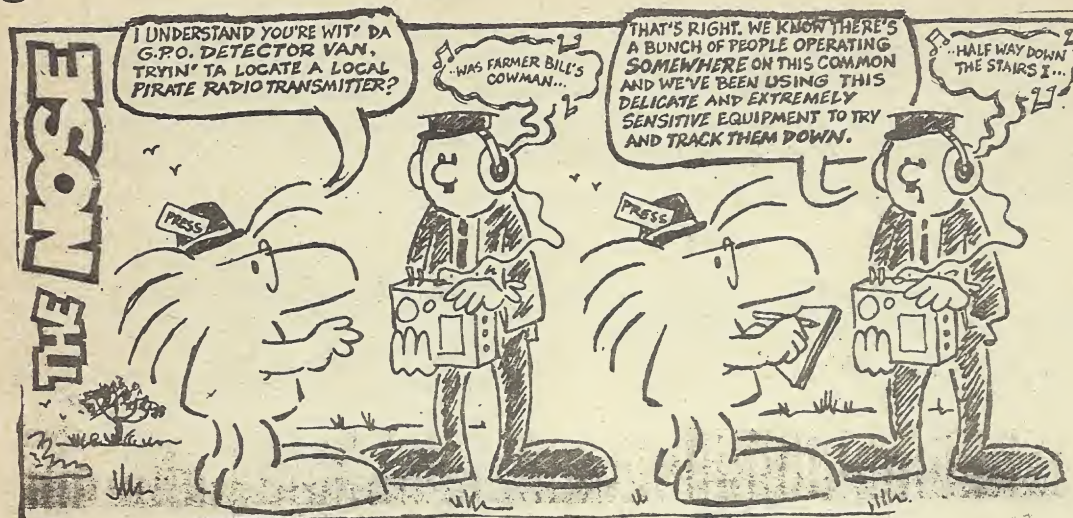
All complaints & congratulations please to TR & not FRF!!



FOR SALE: Eddystone 730/4 Communications receiver, £130. No offers. Can be delivered to purchaser at no extra charge. If interested, write to; Box 1, Kent Place, Norwell, Newark, Notts. England.

NFRM magazine; No. 3 out now! Includes interview with Tony Blackburn, SW Pirates, Insight into the Annan report, album & gig reviews, offshore news etc.. 20 pages for 20p+sae from; 20, The Willow Chase, Long Newton, Stockton-on-Tees, Cleveland.

Free Radio Waves, latest SW news, 15p+sae from; Flagstones, West Heath Lane, Sevenoaks, Kent, U.K.



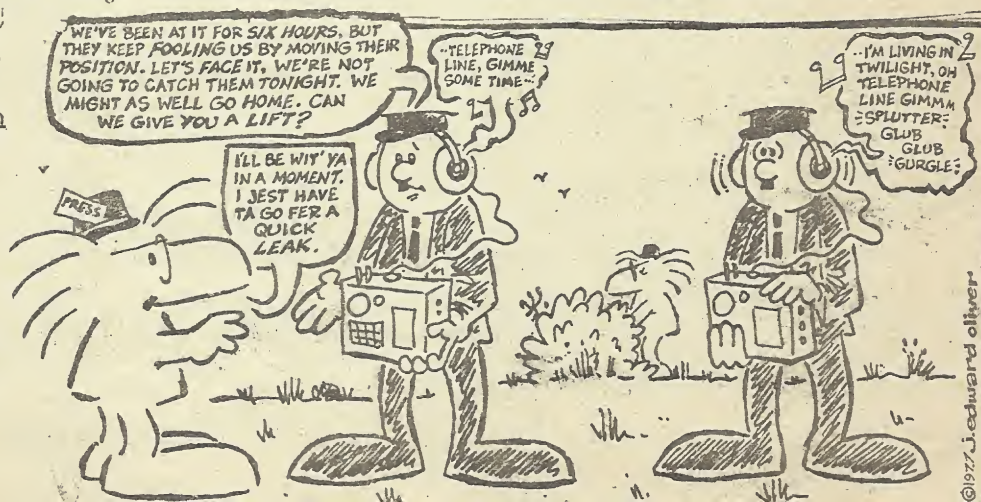
....Before getting into this months mail, we've first an apology to make, to both Mark Ward of Royston & Mark Palmer of Maidenhead. Last months controversial letter regarding Citizen's Band radio was attributed to Mark Ward when in fact it was sent in by Mark Palmer. It claimed in the letter that it would.. "Stir the shit".. among CB freaks. Well CB people seem to be able to take alot of abuse as not one has written back to defend the concept of Citizen's Band radio, so CBers get writing!.... We did have a letter inevitably replying to Chris Cortez' comments of punk rock & Caroline, first about the latter!.....

... "I do not agree that Caroline has reached 'Rock Bottom' by appealing for money to buy a new 50kw transmitter. What Caroline is doing by appealing for money to buy a new transmitter could make R.C. even better. If all 5 million R.C. listeners and Free Radio supporters sent £5, R.C. would be able to buy a new boat & new studio equipment and R.C. North could be revived. This would prove that Free Radio supporters in Great Britain are winning the fight for free radio. If on the other hand they don't get enough money for a new 50kw transmitter it will prove free radio supporters are non-existent in Great Britain.

I will now answer the questions that were asked; 1) Radio Caroline moved to 312m, 962kHz* because the free radio campaign continually told Radio Caroline that 312m would be a better channel, as Radio Atlantis used 312 successfully with only 3kw after it was recommended by the FRC... 2) RC has always been our station, they changed programme policy after complaints about her progressive music format in '73 from listeners in the UK & Holland..... Radio Caroline supporters wear Caroline T-shirts, badges & send money to Caroline's HQ in Spain, they also display Caroline stickers & read the Caroline Newsletter, only wankers don't do these things, are you a wanker?..." Some valid points in that letter from Stuart Dobson, Staffs. *Regarding 962, I'd like to say on behalf of CC that it was 953kHz he disagreed with & said RC should have been on 962.

... "Re CCs views on punk on Caroline, as the Strangers say in their latest single, 'Stick my fingers right up your nose'..." Punk Fan, London NW1.....
 Hmm, yes well, nice way to end this months Feed

* * * * *
 back!!



WHAT the P a p e R S SAY

The price of keeping the pop pirates afloat

(FOR EXAMPLE: £600 TO SMUGGLE STORES)

DO you realise that you can be sent to prison in Britain today for daring to wear the wrong shirt?

Or that it is an offence to write a letter admitting that you enjoy certain radio programmes?

That—crazy as it may sound—is the law.

Next month brings the tenth anniversary of the Marine Broadcasting Offences Act—which has been the core of the Government's abortive bid to smash pirate radio.

In the early free-for-all days it was estimated that nearly half the population of Britain tuned in every week to the pirate stations—most of which were transmitting from ships.

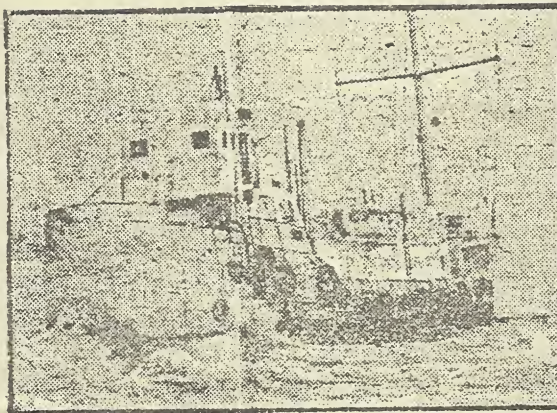
These stations were outlawed by the Act in August, 1967—the year the BBC's Radio One pop service was launched.

Prison

Since then anyone caught helping the pirates in any way—even by merely wearing a T-shirt bearing a station name—could go to prison for up to two years.

Yet Radio Caroline, which became Britain's first pirate station on Easter Sunday, 1964, is still broadcasting every day—from 18 miles off the coast of Essex.

The survival of these broadcasting buccaners—whose 140-ft. long studio-ship *Mi Amigo* has been subjected to an international blockade for



The Mi Amigo: Blockaded for three years

the last three years—is an extraordinary feat.

Six hundred pounds for a round trip of 120 miles is the average fee for fishermen prepared to risk taking personnel and supplies to the *Mi Amigo*.

Disc-jockeys get paid an average of £25 a week. There are always four of them on board—for duty spells of about six weeks—in addition to the crew of six.

A system of 'phoneyn commercials' has been devised to protect organisations paying for air time. Many Caroline 'plug-spots' are transmitted without the permission of the companies concerned—so it is virtually impossible for the authorities to know who is really doing business with the station.

There are signs, however, that cash is getting tighter.

There have been 14 'Caroline' convictions in Britain since 1974—including

ing that at Southend of a 28-year-old man whose 'crimes' included selling Caroline badges at 15p each.

More prosecutions have taken place on the Continent.

But according to 39-year-old Oonagh Huggard, who lives in North London, there are always plenty of fishermen eager to supply *Mi Amigo*.

Fined

Mrs Huggard first joined Caroline before it went on the air and, last month, she was fined £500 in France for chartering a boat to take supplies to the *Mi Amigo*.

'I was at home in London when I started getting a series of panic calls—asking if I could sort out a terrible mess. The people who'd been paid to fix a relief boat had failed to do the job and the boys on *Mi Amigo* were fast

running out of food and water.

'The boys on the ship were friends of mine. So what was I to do? Sit at home and let them starve?

'I got caught because I used a man who was not only greedy but who had become too lazy to go through the charade of even pretending to fish.'

No-one could predict how much longer Caroline can survive. International pressures, designed to completely sink it, are becoming progressively more powerful.

Debt

But Caroline has done more than merely won a permanent niche in broadcasting history: it has helped to revolutionise radio in Britain.

Broadcasting was joggling along in a complacent rut—until Caroline and the other early pirates came jauntily on the air.

The BBC suddenly woke up to fact that there was a young audience clamouring for something new.

Obviously there have got to be restrictions. There would be chaos if anybody who could afford a transmitter was permitted to commandeer a wave-length. But, at the same time, let us not forget that we do owe a debt to these particular high-seas pirates.

Leslie
Watkins

An article from the "DAILY MAIL" Dateline: Monday July 25th. 1977.

(Sent in by Stuart Dobson, Stone, Staffs.)

SW Landbased news continued...The Dutch station, Radio Rastafari Int' want to contact someone interested in swapping a SW transmitter for a 5watt, 27MHz CB transmitter that they have. Anyone interested should contact them at; PO Box 278, Zutphen, NL. The CB transmitter is built by "Pony" has 6 chs. & is crystal controlled.....

Medium Wave Landbased News; STAFFORDSHIRE...On Sunday 24/7 while Radio Caroline was off the air a station was heard on 312m. The programme lasted 3 hours and explained to listeners that Caroline was off the air for adjustments & would return soon. A tape of Caroline signing off on the 23rd was played, at the end of the transmission the station identified itself as, R. Free North Staffordshire & that it was a test transmission...LONDON.....

Here's Radio Jackie's latest programme schedule, which includes two new DJs (marked with an asterik!)...09 (British time) Johnny Jennings*...10. Dave Stevans...11. Richard Jackson...12. Phil Hazeldon (Recorded in Holland).....

13. Tony (the muscular) Bond!...14. Neil Saxon*...15. Tony Paul (Soul show) & at 16.00 Closedown..Frequency as usual is 1331kHz, 227m. Power is either 50 or 15watts....On 17/7 R. Celebration was heard with a succesful transmission from 11.00 to 14.30 (BST) when they signed off due to trouble with one of the programme tapes. Power was approx' 22watts & freq' was 1277kHz, 235m. Their address is; 35, Lowry-Cole Rd., Sprowston, Norwich, Norfolk.....

Also on 17/7 Kent North Radio were heard on 1187kHz, 253m with a special programme celebrating their 50th transmission! They were raided the same day, no one was caught although they lost all their equipment on the site during the raid..Again on 17/7 R. Elaine were heard on 1508kHz, 199m with a test programme in preparation for a special transmission on 29/8 (Bank Holiday in Great Britain) on 199m from 08-18.00BST with 15watts. During the test interference was suffered by a hetrodyne whistle caused by their signal 'beating' with that of a Belium station's on an adjacent channel.....

Radio Galaxy was heard on 24/7 on 1133kHz at 11.55GMT with a fair signal in London playing album music & giving out an address in Walthamstow, London E17....London Music R. Due to a dispute among staff and a subsequent 'split' two LMRs appeared on 17/7, one on the usual 1358 and a weaker LMR on 1349kHz.....

HOLLAND..Dutch pirates heard recently include; Apollo R. on 14/7, 1328 at 23.19GMT with pop music & Dutch announcements...R. Black Shadow 1325, at 23.24, Dutch & English IDs & pop music...R. Blackbird on 15/7 on 1325 at 23.34GMT, on 17/7 on 1335, R. Moonlight at 00.01....On 19/7 on 1327 at 23.48, R. Teddybear...21/7 on 1333 at 23.30, R. Ariba..Radiozender Amin was heard on 23/7 on short wave, 6250kHz at 09.35 & back on MW, R. Merel also on 23/7 on 1334 at 23.36.....LOCATION UNKNOWN!!....On 17/7 at 00.25 on 1316kHz a station was heard called R. Belinda Int' with a poor signal playing country music & claimed to be broadcasting from a ship, the MV Zodiac, anchored 16kilometres from the coast of Europe with 10kw!!! This station sounds the same as a Radio Lantor heard earlier this year making the same false claims!! The station closed at 00.32GMT, & gave an address in Essex!....

O.K. This brings us to the end of another FRF (editorially as this is the last section compiled) although you still have 'CB Guide' & '10 years on' to come. Admitadly, due to other commitments it was a bit rushed, so please send your comments, criticisms & contributions (eg; News, logbook, QSL listings, articles, letters for focus feedback etc...) into us, by;

THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 1ST for inclusion in FRF16....FRF16 will be out in mid -September.....Have a good Holiday & a good AUGUST 14th whether you are attending the Offshore '67 conference or listening to the bands (SW & MW) for special transmissions. A full account of these special tx's will appear in FRF16..Many thanks to all contributors to this edition, keep 'em coming!!.....Till next time, all the very best from MARK, GARY and all at.....FREE RADIO FOCUS MAGAZINE.....

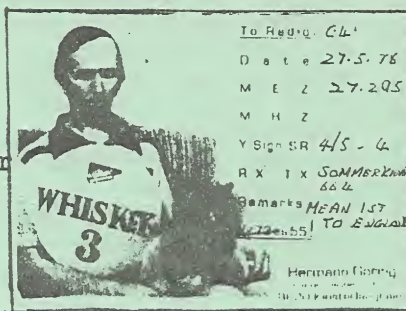
Published monthly by FORP (Free & Offshore Radio, Publicity), 15p+sae or 3 International Reply coupons..Editors:..Mark Dezzani & Gary Stevans (CB.)

CB GUIDE

11



Please note
MARK PALMER we the
CB nuts as you put it
did not answer to your
comments as this artic-
-al is a answer in it
self.



Citizens' band radio, which has rocketed into the key position in communication in the United States, is certain to find wide use in Britain by 1979. There are going to be obstructions and hassles along the way, but a new team of investigators has prised open the cocoon of silence surrounding CB to reveal that far from being a non-event, this form of personal communication now has such an undercurrent of momentum that nothing, this side of World War Three, is likely to stop it. Even if it is a going concern by 1979, Britain could well be one of the last European countries to accept and use it.

CB's path is not going to be easy. There are a number of seemingly formidable objections and objections to it. In most cases the stumbling blocks are built around petty jealousy, a total misunderstanding of CB, or plain, old fashioned fear of competition. In addition to all this there is a faction in the Civil Service who find it easier to stand on the neck of progress than to rock the tea cup by admitting that there could be a case for CB, and then doing something about investigating it properly.

Among the arguments against CB is that there are insufficient frequencies available to make it work, that it could interfere with paging systems (in hospitals, for example), that it has defence implications and that it would need strict licensing so that it could be controlled. However, all these arguments can be fairly convincingly shot down. Indeed, some can be felt in tatters. There is no doubt that similar objections were rushed into the forefront in America when CB radio was clawing for a foothold; similarly, and more recently, the Germans, the Swiss and some Scandinavian countries were won

over because the advantages of allowing personal communications on this level clearly swamped the disadvantages. Even Australia, who traditionally patterns her communication policies on those of Britain, turns a blind eye to the thousands of CB radios currently in use among truckers and motorists.

While America has its Constitution to protect the right of communication, we in Britain have to face one major disadvantage the GPO has a message passing monopoly which it would have to surrender, at least in part, before CB transmitters could be licensed. The Home Office basically maintains that typical citizens' band would be frivolous use of the valuable space on the radio dial, involving mostly light hearted and inconsequential chatter between the participants. As the facility is only being used for leisure purposes, they say there are more deserving commercial customers for the frequencies. Anyway, there just aren't any unallocated radio frequencies left. Backed by these arguments, the Home Office sees no justification for changing the existing legislation which expressly forbids using personal radio and sidesteps the deeper issue of whether we have the right to personal communication by radio. If one ignores the arguments defending their position, the fact is that something like 60 percent of the radio dial adjacent to the frequencies that CB would use, is allocated to broadcasting (TV and radio entertainment) and the actual band that CB equipment is normally geared to use is occupied by radio modellers.

However, whilst the US and other CB using countries operate on the 27MHz (AM) band, one of the more serious proposals is for the allocation of a VHF band for Britain, which would negate many of the technical objections. Firstly there are about 50,000 modellers

using the 27MHz band, with as much as £4million invested in gear to control models, who would be seriously affected by any other transmissions on that band. Sunspot cycles also affect AM transmissions by allowing signals to bounce off the ionosphere and cause interference anything up to 1000miles away while VHF signals, travelling in straight lines, stay closer to earth. There are frequencies available on

VHF, although some are allocated to the military and some to the BBC, neither of whom are keen to give them up. But frequency allocation is not the same as use of frequencies. There are great slices of the radio dial in the hands of the BBC and even though much of it is under-utilised they are not going to relinquish any of their allocation without a fight. And, the BBC has the ear of the Home Office. The military is a less efficient user of its allocation, and is less accountable to the public than even the BBC.



On our own ?

16 Church Road
St. Mary's
Cheltenham
Gloucestershire
England
GL51 7AP

James Bryant of the newly formed Citizens Band Association, the Home Office is reluctant to license anything. The law at present states that you can't transmit without a licence, and they will not license anyone for a land mobile transmitter if they consider the reasons frivolous. Land mobiles are used by fire, police, taxis and certain other services, but this is a limited service where a base station is licensed with a certain number of mobiles which can only communicate with base and not with each other. Radio amateurs are altogether different; these are enthusiasts whose knowledge of radio is sufficient for them to pass the qualifying tests and in many cases build their own equipment. Yet these people have not been allowed to call CQ, which is: 'anybody there?' All over the world the sound of an English voice saying 'testing...testing' is recognized as an invitation to communicate. The only other form of radio communication allowed in Britain is the radio telephone which, as well as being expensive, limits the user to a secondhand message system passed through a central depot. CB radio is an open access medium where the tuning is limited to fixed channels. In the US they used to have 23. Now it's 40. The CBA would also like to see 40 available here because ours is a smaller, more densely populated country. The Home Office needs to be persuaded that CB is possible and desirable. The CBA will liaise with manufacturers to put up a united front on technical standards and should have some pull at government level. The only control James Bryant wants is for the prevention of interference to anything else, including hifi, but he assumes the government will want some form of identification signal to keep a check on what goes on. He has suggested an auto identifier built into the microphone pre-amp to transmit a coded signal before each transmission. This will not be recognizable to users but will allow the authorities to monitor broadcasts. From lessons learned in the States it appears that heavy breathers and hookers plying for trade are not the most anti-social types of weirdos; the possibilities for false alarms and jamming of accident and assistance reports will appeal to that one in 10,000, but with an autoidentified the temptation should be reduced —

12 The CBA propose that power output should be limited to two Watts. The range a transceiver

would cover depends on the environment; in cities you will probably not be able to go more than a couple of miles before running into someone else on the same channel, so the limitations imposed by buildings and such will prevent the airwaves becoming as clogged up as they would with more powerful transmitters. In the States the limit is set in four Watts, although it has been known for people to boost amplifiers up to 100 Watts. The fact that the market is still booming in the States indicates that the Home Office fears of overcrowding are groundless. Any saturation that may have

led to operating difficulties has been prevented by extending the number of available channels. It's also worth bearing in mind that CB needs a fair amount of traffic on the air to be effective: it's a communication network that relies on its own users to provide the service to each other.

Even though there are only a very few sets being operated illegally in Britain, those using them are already finding that they can save time and money. Despite there being CB equipment in use in Britain, neither the commercial mobile radio company, Air Call, nor the radio amateurs have complained of interference with their transmissions. The only group that maintains it has been affected is the radio modellers and it's largely due to their efforts that illegal users of CB radios are brought to court. In order to prevent any confrontation between the radio modellers, the highly qualified radio amateurs, and the CB user who needs take no test, James Bryant, himself an enthusiastic amateur advocates strict licencing and the built-in identification signal for each set, both to prevent evasion of the licence fee and to ensure every set is used in a responsible manner. The amateurs are particularly keen on the last,

because in America they were often blamed for the early misdemeanors of CB operators.

Even when the thorny problem of frequencies has been resolved, there still remains the question of whether the Home Office really wants us to have the freedom of CB radio. After all, it cannot have escaped their notice that the first major use of the radio was the trucker's demonstration against government restrictions and they could well fear its potential for uniting the people against unpopular policies. But to suggest it could be used for terrorist purposes or criminal activities is not to understand CB

radio. It is an open communication medium anyone with a set has access to the information that's passed and its very possession by the public at large is the guarantee against its use for these purposes. In the States CB radio has been instrumental in capturing fugitives escaping from the police!

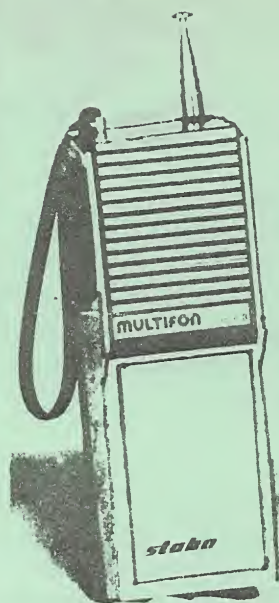
There are some daunting political obstacles. The natural inertia of the Home Office is reinforced by powerful interests in the Post Office and the BBC. Both have a vested interest in preventing CB becoming operational, the Post Office because they have a monopoly on telecommunication and they could lose some of their highly profitable local calls, which would be compensated for by the CB licence fee anyway. The BBC is in much the same situation with the danger of falling audiences as listeners slip away to the more vital CB transmissions, their own traffic and weather reports would be unable to compete with the immediate information from a truck heading towards you. But there are some strong financial interests forcing the opposite point of view. It's already apparent that manufacturers are working on designs for British CB equipment, and as the industry needs to develop markets just to survive, we may at last see some government involvement in

the interest of employment rather than personal communication.

The real point, which is still to be faced by the Home Office, is whether we have the right to radio communication. At present they are not saying we have no right, merely that if a good case can be made, CB may be tolerated.

As far as James Bryant and his Citizens' Band Association is concerned, CBA is definitely coming, it's just a matter of time until their proposals are taken seriously by enough MPs. They want at least

5000 members before they begin mass lobbying, but some help from the British telecommunications industry would certainly make their struggle easier. Truckers who would obviously benefit, and anyone else who is interested in the freedom to communicate, join the CBA.

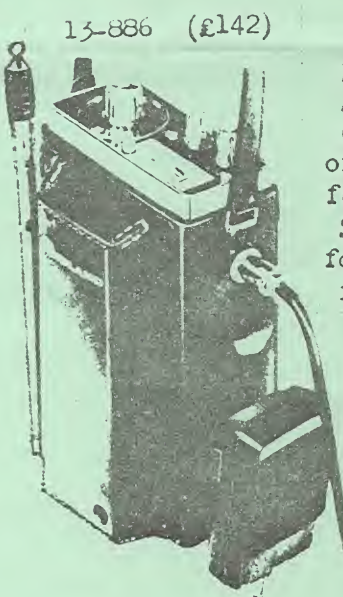


(Left) 100 mw hand held single channel, range in open, high ground, 1½ miles. Comment, save your money. price per pair £40.



(Right) Sommerkamp 2 watts range 5/8 miles. 14 channels.

Comment, reliable range, price £135. not cheap but good. (Single item)



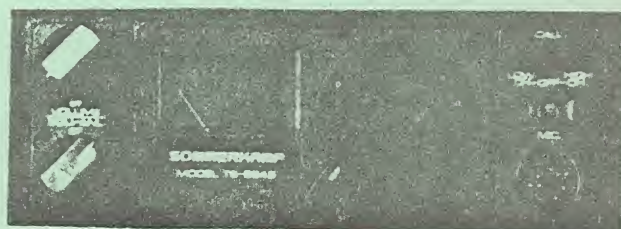
Midland.

USA power 5 w can be used in car or as base station, many features. Comment.

Save your money and go for more channels within its price range.

(Below) 10 watts well over the legal power can be used as a base station, from 12 volt battery or from 13.8 volt PSU. 64 channel.

Sommerkamp.



TS-664s (£164)

CB, THE UPSETTER

It may not be possible for Britain to adopt the American system because the equipment is tuned to frequencies allocated to existing services. Thus, CB would upset hospital paging and other beeper systems, some television transmissions --- and an estimated 50,000 modellers who use the frequencies for controlling miniature aircraft and boats.

=====

London News. Eric Gotts, who is infamous in the London area for tracking & prosecuting landbased free radio stations was found guilty in a Surrey court on Tuesday 19th July for assault on a member of Radio Jackies staff.

The incident happened earlier this year when Radio Jackie was raided by Gotts and a number of other Home Office staff. One of the Jackie staff made a grab for the transmitter and a scuffle started between him & Gotts for the transmitter, during which the Jackie person received a black eye. In the end the member of Jackie's staff got away with the transmitter!

Gotts was given a 1 year conditional discharge and was ordered to pay £70 costs. Meanwhile it is believed that Gotts will be bringing charges against Jackie in October..... On 7/8, a new station, Backstreet Radio was heard in London with a very strong signal on 226m., 1326kHz. The programmes were amateurish, and modulation on speech was distorted. Punk music & album tracks were played. It is believed that transmitter power was in the region of 200watts... From the first Sunday in September, East London Radio will leave their present channel of 201m, 1493kHz for the new frequency of 235m., 1277kHz. Programmes are from 11am-4pm BST & their address is; 83, Connington Crescent, Chingford, London E4..... More news in FRF16 out mid-September + another article in our technical series; a simple high quality modulation transformer. plus all the usual features, send 15p+sae or 3 IRCs now (for subscription rates please enquire) to: -FRF/FORP, 13, The Chase, Crawley, West Sussex, RH10-6HW, England.....

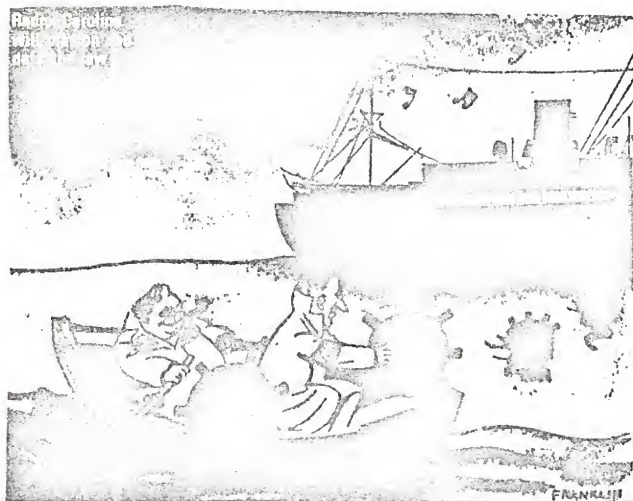
'10 YEARS ON'

As everyone who reads FRF must know, this month exactly ten years ago, the British Labour Government who were in power then, under the premiership of Sir Harold Wilson, passed, possibly one of the most pathetic & restrictive pieces of legislation in history, hindering many of our basic rights & effectively closing all the ship bourne radio stations off Britain's coast except for RADIO CAROLINE who still continues today. The act in full is; THE MARINE ETC., BROADCASTING OFFENCES ACT 1967, (MEBO for short.)

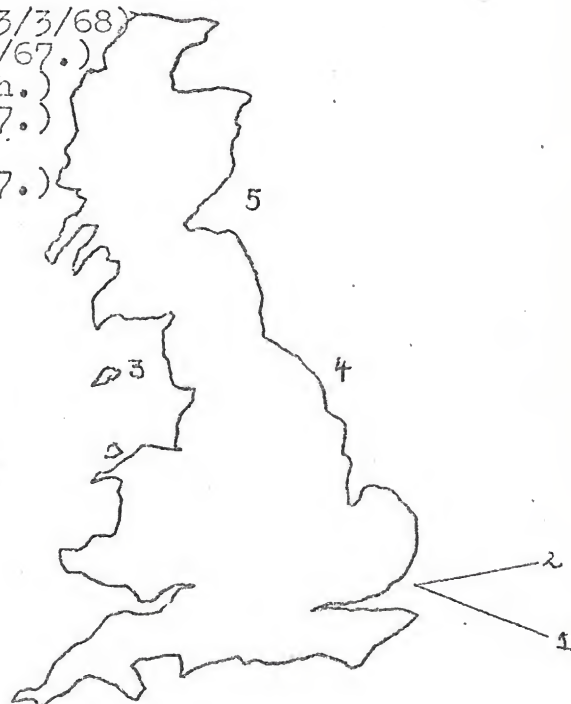
Many are commemorating this anniversary by holding conventions, putting out special transmissions etc.. And so FRF would like to do it's little bit & look back to the most exciting era of British & European radio history, so out of our archives we've dug out the following items which you may find of interest!

Where they were on 14/8/67

- 1) R. Caroline South. (Closed 3/3/68)
- 2) R. London. (Closed 3pm, 14/8/67.)
- 3) R. Caroline North. (As south.)
- 4) R. 270. (Closed 12pm, 14/8/67.)
- 5) R. Scotland. (Closed 12pm, 14/8/67.)



Left;
Cutting from
Daily Mail
August 1967.



EXTRA+LATE+NEWS+EXTRA+LATE+NEWS+EXTRA
Caroline's transmitter engineer
Peter Murtha, better known as Pete
Chicago was arrested after returning
from the Mi-Amigo on Thursday 4/8,
near Gt.Yarmouth.He appeared in
court the following morning & was
granted £1,500 bail.His case comes
up in Sept'.Pete has one previous
conviction for working on Caroline,
it was when he was arrested during a
HomO raid on the Mi-Amigo in Nov' 75
when the Mi-Amigo drifted & resumed
transmissions,unknown to them,in
British territorial waters.....
ALL THE VERY LATEST IN DEPTH FREE
RADIO NEWS IN F.R.F!!!!+++++

Sunday Sun, August 13, 1967 9

Pop-pirate disc request may land you in jail

ANYONE "rash enough" to send a request post-card to a Radio Caroline disc jockey after midnight on Monday will be liable to two years' imprisonment, says a Tory Shadow spokesman on broadcasting in a statement published today.

Mr. Paul Bryan adds that, "in spite of their protests, millions of listeners will be firmly told that they must listen to what the Government and the BBC think is good for them."

The Socialists would not tolerate commercial radio, he says, and Mr. Edward Short, the Postmaster General and M.P. for Newcastle Central, was sinking the pirate radio stations.

"But the success of pirate radio stations means that people want commercial radio," adds Mr. Bryan.

The B.B.C. was to start a continuous pop music programme "but with astonishing ineptitude, the Government is closing down the pirates six weeks before the new BBC programme is due to start.

"Radio Luxembourg will be delighted and other European commercial stations will in time spring up to cash in on the British market, now denied to British nationals by their own Government."

YOUR LISTENING CHOICE ON SUNDAY AUGUST 13th 1967.

I	I	I	I	I
200	220	240	260	280
		R.Scotland.London(266)		300M
		(242)	R.270	
		Caroline S.(253)		
		Caroline N.(257)		

RADIO CAROLINE SOUTH.259m,(252.7m,1187kHz.)50kw.

Location:3½ miles off Frinton.

Policy:Top 50 + light music for housewives.

Airtime:6am-2.30am.

DJs:Robbie Dale,Johnnie Walker,Mike A'hearn,Keith Hampshire.

RADIO CAROLINE NORTH.259m,(257m,1169kHz.)20kw.

Location:3½ miles off Ramsey,Isle of Man.

Policy:Top 50 + light music for housewives.

Airtime:6am-9pm & 12midnight to 2am.

DJs:Jerry Leighton,Mick Luvzit,Big Jim Murphy,Tony Prince,Bob Stewart,Don Allen.

RADIO LONDON.266m.(265m,1133kHz.)75kw.

Location:3½ miles off Frinton.

Policy:Fab 40.

Airtime:5.30am-2am.

DJs:Tony Windsor,Keith Skues,Paul Kaye, Kenny Everett,John Peel,Duncan,Johnson, Mark Roman,Mike Lennox,Bill Hearne.

RADIO 2.7.0. 270m.(1111kHz.)

Location:4 miles off Scarborough.

Reception area:From Scotland,North & down to Cambridge.

Policy:Top 40.

Airtime:6.30am-12 midnight.

DJs:Noel Miller,Hal Yorke,Peter Bowman, Paul Burnette,Alex Dee,Leon Tippler.

RADIO SCOTLAND. 242m.20kw.

Location:5 miles off Troon.

Reception area:Scotland,North & Midlands.

Policy:65% pop + light & Scottish music.

Airtime:6am-12 midnight.(2.30am Fridays.)

DJs:Stuart Henry,Tony Meehan,Jack McLaughlin.

POINTS

Darling Caroline

THANKS to Atticus's report on Radio Caroline last week, I now know that I have been breaking the law practically every day for the last 18 months or so, by listening to the folk from 3-1-9. However, regardless of legality I think Radio Caroline is a great station and that it deserves this publicity (I believe the last time it made news was when it was bombed). It's a pity Anthony Holden didn't mention that apart from broadcasting high grade music, Radio Caroline also conveys the concept of Loving Awareness (LA).—Mark Drapes, London SE9.

A cutting from the "Sunday Times", Dateline, 7/8/77. If anyone has the article on Caroline from 31/7/77 edition of Sunday Times(referred to in the above cutting)please contact the editor,thanks!!
